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WEEKLY

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LOCOMOTIVE**



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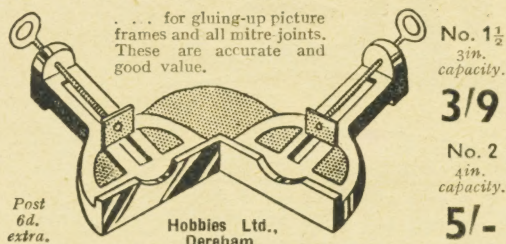
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Vol. 86. No. 2220

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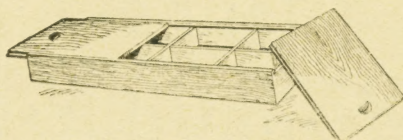
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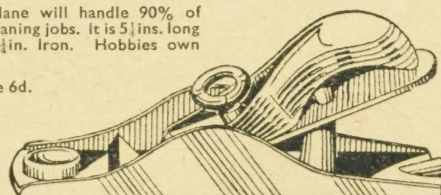


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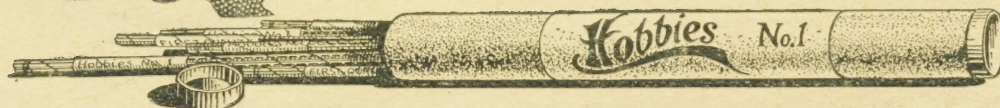
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Hobbies

WEEKLY



May 7th. 1938

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MODEL "COMET" LOCOMOTIVE

HERE is another of those old-time models which have been so popular amongst our readers. It will form a good addition to the range previously published. The particular old-time locomotive which we illustrate, and which can be made from the patterns and materials supplied is the Comet.

This was built by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, for the opening of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway in 1835 and our model is based on their own accurate scale model. Some interesting details and comparisons will be found in our Editorial Notes on page 141.

All the patterns required are printed on the sheet, and lettered off according to their position. The diagrams herewith give further details for building, and show the position of the lettered parts necessary. Further, a complete chart showing suggested colours for painting is obtainable for 3d. from the Editor.

To save a good deal of time the worker should purchase the parcel of wood in which all the materials are supplied cut roughly to the sizes required for the various pieces. With them is a plywood base which has to be built up by strips underneath and a edging of rounded beading to form an attractive foundation.

Two rails of the correct gauge are provided by strip-wood lengths, whilst four sleepers are provided.

In those days the latter were not put so close as they are now, and the positions are shown in the photograph of the finished model.

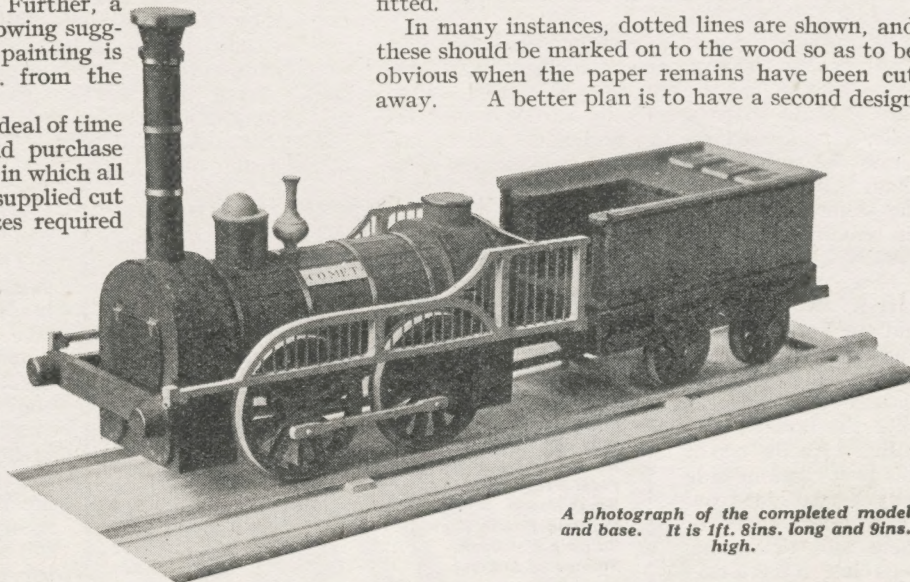
It has, of course, been impossible to show all

the rivets, fire-boxes, bolts, etc., on the patterns, but reference to the drawings and the photographs herewith show how they are finished. The rivets can be large-headed brass nails driven in at intervals, whilst the boiler itself should have narrow brass strip added round it. Three similar brass strips are put round the tall chimney.

The railing round the side was actually omitted in some of the locomotives of those times, but it makes a more realistic model here. The brass strip is provided in the parcel of materials, and must be cut off to the length required by the worker.

The construction of the whole model has purposely been kept quite simple, but before beginning, a study of the various patterns should be made in order to note where the various parts are to be fitted.

In many instances, dotted lines are shown, and these should be marked on to the wood so as to be obvious when the paper remains have been cut away. A better plan is to have a second design



A photograph of the completed model and base. It is 1ft. 8ins. long and 9ins. high.

sheet so we can measure up the various distances and dimensions when the other pattern paper is in use.

Let us deal first with the locomotive. Get out

the two portions forming back and front (A and B) which can be seen in Fig. 1. One portion is at the chimney end, and the other at the fire-box end. The complete block at the front is a piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. material glued between two parts $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. At the other end we have two pieces of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. glued between two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pieces.

On one surface of these complete pieces, cut and glue the discs (C) so that the slot is upright. This slot has to take the tenoned piece (E) and so decides the exact length of the boiler.

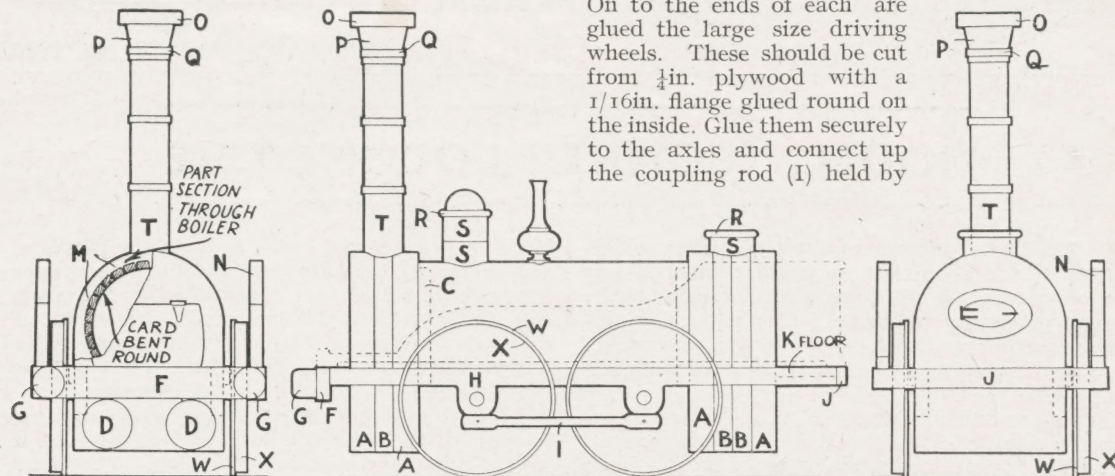


Fig. 3—Elevation of side and two ends of engine with lettered parts

Form the boiler itself by turning a piece of stiff card, about the thickness of a postcard, round the discs (C) to make a cylinder. Then on the outside of this, glue on the cladding pieces (M). They are cut $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick from stripwood and are glued flat to the card between the back and front ends (A. & B.).

By putting them close together there will be a slight gap at the top edge of each, owing to the shape of the boiler, but this is correct. Four narrow brass strips are finally turned round the boiler, and nailed on the underside where they cannot be seen. The two end brass strips come about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. along and the other two divide the remaining distance equally.

Now cut out the part K, two pieces H and the long strips I. The floor is glued to the outside of the piece A $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. upwards from the bottom, and in line with the top of this part the long side rails I, are glued on. The under edge of them will thus come $1-5/16$ ins. upwards from the bottom edge of the ends, and will project over the front nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The front end is finished with the buffer bar and the two buffers. The latter are made of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. lengths of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. dowel, the front edge slightly rounded. At the opposite end behind the driver's floor comes the projecting cross piece J.

It is from this part J stretching to the buffer plate at the front F that the rails outside the driving wheels are fitted, but this can be omitted until the wheels themselves have been put in place.

Cut two axles from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. dowelling 4 ins. long, and put them through the holes in the part H. On to the ends of each are glued the large size driving wheels. These should be cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plywood with a $1/16$ in. flange glued round on the inside. Glue them securely to the axles and connect up the coupling rod (I) held by

two round-headed screws at the points shown on the pattern of the wheel. When these wheels are satisfactorily in place we can make and fix the side rails.

The part (N) is cut to the shape shown, and on the pattern an indication of the upright brass rails is given by the dotted lines. Have a drill slightly smaller than the actual brass, and bore the holes exactly opposite each other in the bottom and top rails. Drive the brass through carefully, cutting off the lengths exactly flush with the top.

The completed rail part is glued and screwed to the buffer plate at the front, and the fireman's floor strip at the back in the position which can be seen in Fig. 1.

There are various small additions to be made to the locomotive and the reader may prefer to finish off according to the actual engine in the photograph even more than is shown in our model. Because naturally it has been impossible to incorporate all the detail of the original prototype.

We have, however, allowed for a whistle valve, steam domes, etc. on the boiler. The

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chimney, as mentioned, is added at the front and a detail of these extra parts to the boiler is given at Fig. 2, in which detail are shown the lettered parts in conjunction with the design sheet. It is thus easy to build them up. The brass strips round the chimney are nailed on as before.

The forward steam dome should really be fluted, and this can be either painted on or done very carefully with a gouge. At the top is fitted the disc and half one of the circular wooden balls provided.

The fitting which is behind, is cut from the turning supplied already shaped. The top and bottom will have to be cut off as can be seen. The top of the fire-box has a circular disc, surmounted by a further thin circle of wood.

With the exception of the chimney all these parts are glued to the surface of the wood. Their underside, therefore, must be shaped slightly concave so they bed nicely down on the boiler and the fire-box top. To the front of the locomotive is glued on an imitation fire door and two circles of wood.

The door is not provided on the sheet, but can be cut to the shape shown in the elevation at Fig. 3, whilst that detail also shows the position of the two little discs DD which are in the finished model held in place by representations of rivets.

Now we can turn our attention to the tender, and here again the various lettered parts shown in Fig. 4. are helpful in the construction. Fit the sides and back to the floor noting that the last

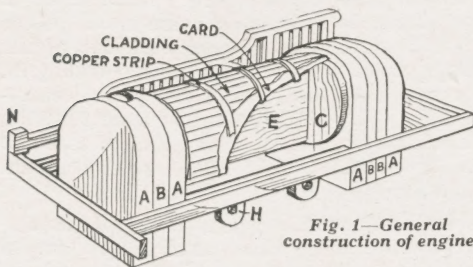


Fig. 1—General construction of engine

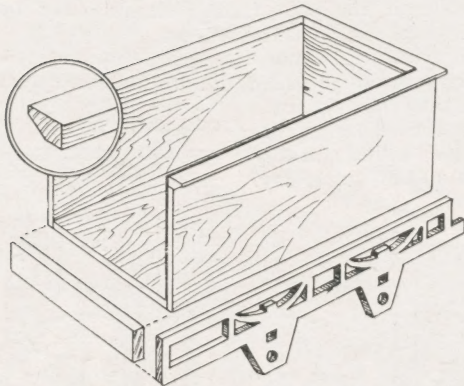


Fig. 4—Detail of tender and rail

mentioned drops below to form the buffer plate.

An edging, too, is provided by three strips mitred at the two back corners. The underside of these strips is chamfered as shown in the detail

Fig. 4, whilst the undercarriage is a representation of the springs, and forms the chassis for the axles.

These tender axles are cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. dowelling $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, put between these strips, then having the ends covered with the discs CC.

The wheels themselves must, of course, be put on before the axles are finally glued in place. They are cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood with an extra rim to form a flange glued on the inner side. An under-view of the tender is given at Fig. 5, showing the two strips MM which are glued between the ends

MATERIAL SUPPLIED

Wood.—For making this Model we supply a parcel of selected Beech and Plywood including Nos. 10 and 15 Turnings, also sufficient dowel and No. 35 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. round bead, 6/6, post free 7/3.

Fittings.—Sufficient $\frac{1}{16}$ in. copper strip and length of straight drawn wire 6d., postage 2d.

A complete parcel will be sent for 7/6, post paid.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. inwards from the sides. They stiffen the whole thing up, and should be glued to the underside of the floor as well.

Inside the tender we have a built-up portion. The floor of this is the piece GG which is glued to the sides with the top zins. from the floor of the tender itself. Its actual height is ruled by the parts HH and II and JJ.

Glue HH on the underside of the opening and the two uprights JJ immediately in front of it to form the sides. There should then be just room for the pieces II between them and the tender sides themselves.

On the top of the flat portion of the tender are put the three small pieces QQ. These were really

hinged doors, and the hinges themselves can be painted on if desired.

The two pieces forming the model are now complete so far as the woodwork is concerned, and should be given a thorough cleaning with glasspaper before being treated with paint.

Poster paint or a flat similar colour should be used, and in order to help readers we can supply a colour chart which should be helpful to them.

On this is set out the finished colouring with some detail of rivets, etc. It will be sent for 3d. post free on request to the Editor.

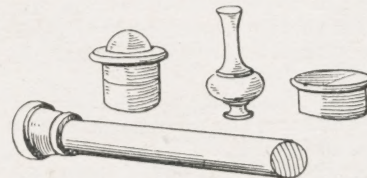


Fig. 2—Parts of the boiler

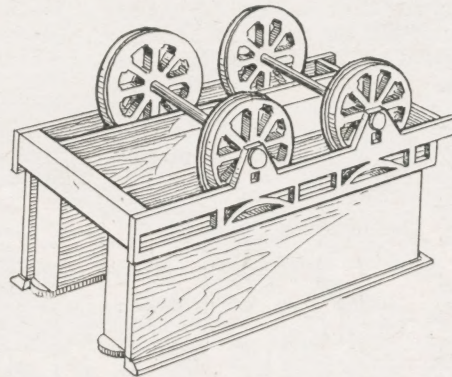
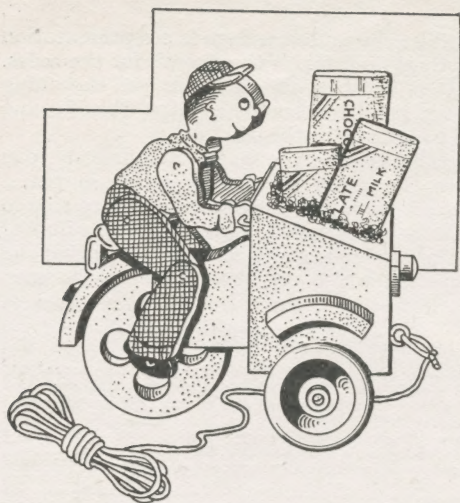


Fig. 5—Underview of tender and wheels



THE "MESSENGER" PULL-ALONG TOY

THE Messenger " is a novel, enamel-finished, pull-along toy which, if packed with chocolate as shown, would make an appropriate gift to the kiddies. They will enjoy the real, if not comical, actions of the tri-cyclist. The simple look on his face should bring a smile, and then, of course, the carrier or box will be given plenty of work to do long after the contents have disappeared.

The Carrier

The carrier is the first thing to be made. Cut two sides the shape shown at Fig. 4 from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plywood. Having cut the back piece (Fig. 3), make a front piece the same width, but only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. These are glued and nailed between the sides, together with an $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square bottom piece, after which the top ends are bevelled to suit the angle of the sides.

The axle measures 2 ins. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Glue it in place, including the mudguards which are cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. stuff (see Fig. 2).

The cycle frames could be cut out at this stage. Do so from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plywood, the two being identical as in the outline at Fig. 2. Glue one to the carrier back, and before gluing the other, cut out the rear wheel (from $\frac{3}{16}$ in. stuff) the size given at Fig. 3.

Note the elongated spindle hole in its centre.

This is for the wire crank which is first bent the shape detailed at Fig. 4. Insert the prepared

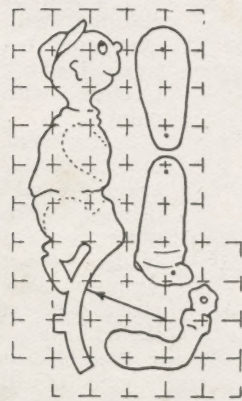


Fig. 1—The boy parts in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. squares

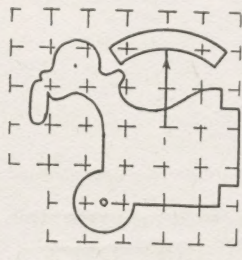


Fig. 2—The cycle frame

wire through the wheel and see that the bent part does not exceed the thickness of same.

The wire end is then inserted through the frame, the other one set over the opposite end and then adhered in position. The projecting wire ends are then bent to form cranks also acting as pedals.

Working Figure Parts

The outline of the boy and part of the saddle, rear mudguard, etc., is cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. material. The arrow shows how the compasses can be used in obtaining a true circular shape.

The arms and limbs should be cut from $\frac{1}{16}$ in. plywood, but $\frac{1}{4}$ in. stuff serves just as well providing the thigh parts of the legs are kept about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. away from the framing, this being done by means of $\frac{1}{16}$ in. cardboard or plywood washers.

The body and mudguard piece is first glued between the frames with the latter in true alignment with the circumference of the rear wheel. The arms are simply glued in place. Before doing so, however, bend up a piece of wire into a handle bar rail. The arms are inserted on this which is affixed in the holes provided in the back of the carrier box.

The thighs are pinned loosely to the knees of the legs. Insert the boots over the crank pedals before pinning the thighs loosely to the figure. The carrier wheels can be either cut out from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood or you could use two of the plain, centre-sunk wheels (No. 604) obtainable from Hobbies Ltd. Have a washer on each side of same to facilitate movement. Roundhead screws should be used in fixing.

The novelty should be taken down for enamelling purposes, i.e., the loose parts only. Only a thin coating should be given to the rear wheel. The inside of the side frames should only be painted where visible to the eye.

When painting, colour the rear lamp red. A front lamp could be added. A brass hook-eye is screwed into the box for a length of cord after the work has been suitably finished and is quite dry.

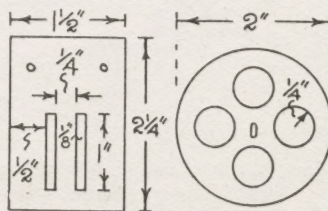
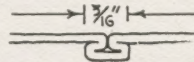


Fig. 3—Box end and rear wheel

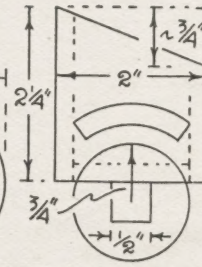


Fig. 4—Side elevation

ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

HOME CHEMISTRY



THE millions of materials of which the earth is composed may be divided into ninety-two simple substances. These substances are known as elements. A combination of two or more elements is called a compound.

A list of the best known elements with the symbols used to represent them is given in the following table—

Aluminium	Al	Magnesium	Mg
Antimony	Sb	Manganese	Mn
Arsenic	As	Mercury	Hg
Barium	Ba	Nickel	Ni
Bismuth	Bi	Nitrogen	N
Boron	B	Oxygen	O
Bromine	Br	Phosphorus	P
Cadmium	Cd	Platinum	Pt
Calcium	Ca	Potassium	K
Chlorine	Cl	Radium	Ra
Chromium	Cr	Silicon	Si
Copper	Cu	Silver	Ag
Flourine	F	Sodium	Na
Gold	Au	Strontium	Sr
Hydrogen	H	Sulphur	S
Iodine	I	Tin	Sn
Iron	Fe	Tungsten	W
Lead	Pb	Zinc	Zn

Oxygen

The most abundant and important of the elements is oxygen. Oxygen is a colourless odourless gas, slightly heavier than air and comprises nearly 50% of the earth's crust.

Oxygen may be prepared by a simple experiment as follows. Make a delivery tube by bending

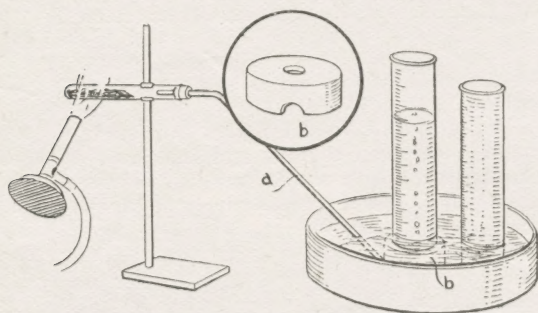


Fig. 1—Bending a piece of glass tubing

a piece of glass tubing to the angles shown in Fig. 1a. Pass this through a hole in a cork which fits tightly into the mouth of a test tube.

Obtain a small salmon or cream tin and after thoroughly cleaning it, cut to the shape shown in Fig. 1b.

Place this in a basin nearly full of water and invert a gas jar (or jam jar) over the top hole.

Have another inverted jar of water ready to replace the first when full. This arrangement is known as a pneumatic trough.

Now prepare a mixture of about 5 parts of potassium chlorate to a part manganese dioxide. Three-quarters fill the test tube with the mixture and connect up the apparatus as shown in Fig. 1.

On heating the test tube, bubbles of oxygen will rise from the end of the delivery tube and fill the gas jar. Do not heat the test tube too strongly

The 2nd of a new series for Beginner and Expert

or the oxygen will contain acid from the chemicals. When the gas jar is full, slip a well greased plate of glass (an old photographic plate will do) over its mouth to keep the gas in and remove from the basin. Several jars of oxygen may be collected in this way.

Here is a second experiment. Into a jar of oxygen plunge a glowing splint of wood. The wood will immediately rekindle and burn with great brilliancy.

This phenomenon is used as a test for the gas. Another gas, by the way, nitrous oxide or laughing gas, will also relight a glowing splint, but nitrous oxide has a sweetish odour, whereas oxygen has none.

Another Experiment

Experiment number three consists of burning iron wire. Make a spiral of fine iron wire and dip the end into some powdered sulphur. Heat until the sulphur clinging to the wire takes fire

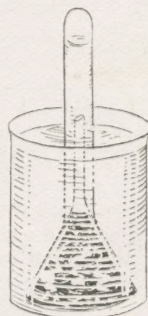


Fig. 2—Golden Sparks from iron

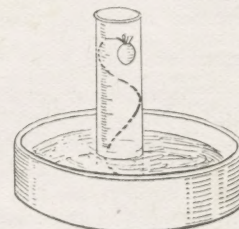


Fig. 3—Volume of Oxygen in air

and then plunge the whole into a jar of oxygen.

The heat of the burning sulphur will ignite the iron, which will burn brilliantly giving off showers of golden sparks as in Fig. 2.

This experiment may be repeated using fine copper wire. A piece of burning magnesium ribbon if plunged into oxygen will burn with even greater brilliancy.

Other ways of preparing oxygen are to heat in test tubes small quantities of manganese dioxide and potassium nitrate, testing the gases evolved with a glowing splint. In each case the gas will be oxygen.

Oxygen may also be prepared by heating a paste of bleaching powder and water with a small quantity of a salt of the metal cobalt.

Here is how to obtain oxygen from watercress. Place some watercress under an inverted funnel in a jar of water and invert a test tube full of water over the stem of the funnel. Stand the apparatus in a sunny position and leave it for a few days. When sufficient gas has collected, test it with a glowing splint to show that it is oxygen.

Oxygen in the Air

The air contains about one-fifth of its volume of oxygen and this may be proved as follows.

Loosely fill a small muslin bag with moist iron filings. Invert a gas jar over a basin of water and suspend the bag inside by means of a bent wire as in Fig. 3.

If the apparatus is allowed to stand for a few days, the water will gradually rise in the jar until about four-fifths of the original volume of air remain. If the residual gas is tested with a lighted taper, the taper will be extinguished which shows that all the oxygen, amounting to one-fifth of the total volume, has been removed.

Rusting is a kind of slow burning. Both rusting and burning are processes of oxidation or combination with oxygen. If this experiment is repeated with a jar of pure oxygen the water will completely fill the jar.

Hydrogen

Hydrogen is another element indispensable to life; as it is contained in water and practically all organic compounds. For the preparation of

hydrogen fit a conical flask with a two-hole rubber bung through which passes a thistle funnel and a short right angle bend as in Fig. 4.

Place a few scraps of zinc in the flask and make sure that the thistle funnel reaches the bottom. By means of a short length of rubber tubing, connect the right angle bend to a delivery tube leading to a pneumatic trough as in the preparation of oxygen. Pour enough dilute sulphuric acid down the thistle funnel to cover the bottom of the tube and hydrogen will be given off. It may be collected in jars in the same way as oxygen.

Here is another interesting experiment. Thrust a lighted taper into a jar of hydrogen held mouth downwards. The hydrogen will take fire and burn with a bluish, almost invisible flame, but the taper will be extinguished.

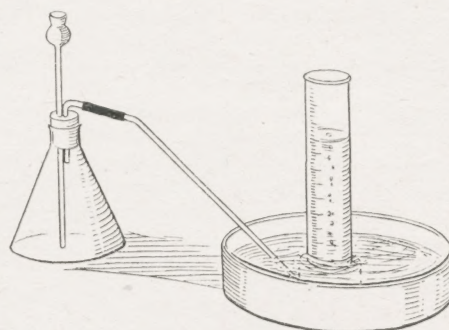


Fig. 4—The Preparation of Hydrogen

This shows that hydrogen although combustible is not a supporter of combustion.

One final experiment in this series. Place a jar of hydrogen mouth upwards on the bench and remove the glass plate closing it. After a few seconds hold a lighted taper in the jar. The taper will not be extinguished and the gas will not take fire.

This shows that the hydrogen, being lighter than air, has escaped upwards and air has taken its place.

Garden Ornaments—(Continued from opposite page)

box is usually made in the form of a gable loft, raised about 7ins. above the feeding table by means of four corner posts.

Scrapers and Wind Vanes

Most gardens contain a boot scraper or a drinking trough. Such fixtures though useful are often far from ornamental. But they can be made quite attractive by the addition of pairs of animal figures cut out in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick fretwood, suitably painted and fastened into position on each side of the fixture.

Novel weathervanes are always admired and can easily be made in fretwood. Hobbies fretwork designs provide plenty of suitable quaint figure studies which can be adapted for the purpose.

This, of course, means copying the designs on an enlarged scale, and for those with little ability

at draughtsmanship this may appear a very difficult task.

But if the original design is divided up into a number of small squares and the panel of wood divided up into a similar number of squares, the task will be found comparatively easy.

The chosen figures should be cut out in outline only and the details lined in with white paint.

A Weather-vane from a design



GARDEN ORNAMENTS IN FRETWOOD



From a Hobbies Design

made articles at the shop.

If satisfactory results are to be obtained, however, a few precautions are necessary. It is essential that a really strong durable wood such as oak or beech be employed, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick material will be found the most suitable for general purposes.

At least two coats of paint or enamel should be applied to provide protection from the weather ; but it must be remembered that birds do not like the smell of new paint and so the construction of nesting boxes, etc., should be started in good time.

It is also important to see that nesting boxes are fixed in such a position that the mid-day sun does not shine directly into the hole, or the birds will not build in them.

Portable Tables

This trouble may be avoided by fixing the box in the shade of a tree, or with the entrance facing in a northerly direction. With regard to bird feeding tables, it is undoubtedly an advantage if these are of a portable nature. This enables the fixtures to be placed at some distance from the window in the first place and gradually moved nearer as the birds become tamer.

If, however, they are made along the usual lines with a wooden base, it will probably be found necessary to peg them securely to the ground to prevent them from being blown over by the wind. But if fitted with a heavy cement base, this trouble will be avoided and the feeding table can easily be moved about as desired.

Feeding Tables

Any handyman can design a bird feeding table to suit his own particular requirements. This may be quite a simple affair which can be made in a single evening, or a highly ornamental construction such as that shown in the photograph.

This consists of a shelf $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide fixed on an upright post and surmounted by an attractive cut out piece adapted from our

THE fretsaw is not a tool usually associated with gardening, but it may be employed to make a great variety of garden ornaments. The work is quite simple, and the cost only a small fraction of the price which would have to be paid for ready-

fretwork designs (No. 1737). This was enamelled black and the details lined in, in white.

A piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. square stripwood was used for the horizontal pole and half of a bakelite wool holder suspended from the end to provide a receptacle for the nuts and suet which the tits like so much. A half cocoa nut would serve the purpose quite as well.

Nesting Boxes

Nesting boxes are easily made and are of two main types. The simplest is intended for fixing in a tree or hanging on a wall, and takes the form of a box with a sloping top to let the rain run off, and a round entrance hole at one end.

The lid may be nailed permanently into position or hinged to enable the contents to be inspected when desired. This is certainly an advantage but readers are warned not to inspect the unhatched eggs very frequently or the parent birds may take fright and desert the nest.

An entrance hole 1 in. diameter is suitable for tits but if a larger hole is made, sparrows will probably take possession. *(Continued at foot of opposite page)*

A more elaborate type of fixture takes the form of a combined nesting house and feeding table mounted on a vertical post. The nesting



A novel dog drinking trough



A striking feeding table from design No. 1737



A bird feeding table with cement base



The Vegetable Plot

AS the months pass, the amount of work waiting to be done in all parts of the garden increases. Fine and warm weather earlier had the effect of hastening the growth of many plants and as a result, most vegetables are much more forward than usual.

Celery plants should be ready for planting in the trenches which were prepared last month. When putting these out it is best if possible to choose dull showery weather. It is better to wait a few days than to give the plants a bad start by planting when conditions are not suitable.

Small growing celery may be spaced six inches apart, more vigorous kinds should be given twelve inches from plant to plant in single rows. In double row trenches the plants should be about a foot apart in each row, the plants in one row falling between those in the other row.

Planting Out

There is a fair amount of planting out to be done this month in addition to celery. Brussels sprouts for use during the autumn and winter should be planted out now. These plants need to go on land which has been well manured, it should also have been deeply dug and well firmed and to do well the plants need a long growing season.

Tomatoes may be planted in the open in warm sheltered positions. Well water the plants the day before they are to be planted out and keep

the ball of soil at the roots unbroken if possible, also do not plant too deeply.

Cauliflower seedlings should also be planted out now to be ready in September.

Both vegetable marrows and ridge cucumbers may be put in their permanent positions any time after the middle of the month in warm weather. Marrows may be grown on the flat or on mounds of rotten garden rubbish.

In either case it is advisable to dig a hole where the plants are to go, fill in the bottom with manure and cover with fine soil.

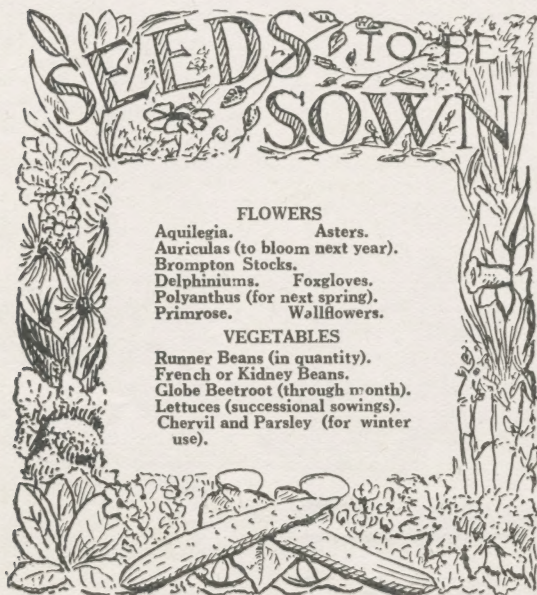
Cucumbers

For ridge cucumbers dig out a hole or trench two feet deep, all the soil being thrown to one side. Fill in the hole or trench with decayed manure and cover with the soil. Leave for a few days before planting. Plants should be about six feet apart. The soil should be firmed before planting and the plants placed on the slope.

Any early potatoes showing through should have the soil drawn up to them also early sown crops such as carrots, parsnips and turnips should be thinned now.

Among the Flowers

THERE is a good deal to be done among flowers if the garden is to continue to look its best. Roses may be showing signs of mildew attack in which case the foliage should be dusted with flowers of sulphur. If green fly is causing



Lay bulbs in trenches like this after flowering and then fill in trouble one of the insecticides sold for the destruction of these pests is called for.

Where the space occupied by bulbs such as hyacinths, daffodils and early flowering tulips is wanted, these may be lifted after flowering and planted close together in a spare piece of land to finish growth. Daffodils are best allowed to remain in the same position for two or three years without disturbance, unless the space they occupy is badly needed.

Plant or Replant

If polyanthuses and primroses have been planted for any length of time they will benefit

by being lifted, divided and replanted. These plants should never be placed in a sunny position but they will thrive if placed where there is plenty of shade.

This is a good time also to plant early flowering chrysanthemums, pentstemons, antirrhinums and Michaelmas daisies, there are some exceptionally fine varieties of the last of these to be obtained now and they are invaluable for giving a bright display of colour in the autumn.

It is always better to wait a short time rather than plant during a spell of really hot weather when the ground is baked, but if it becomes necessary to plant during a hot dry spell, give the plants shade for a few days and ample supplies of water at their roots.

Fruit

WHERE there are really big apple or pear trees in the garden that year after year fail to yield a crop, it is time to do something about it. There are two main causes of lack of fruiting with trees of fruiting age, the first being that the trees are self sterile and will not yield unless the pollen from other varieties fertilises the blossom.

Fertilizing Trees

The remedy where no other varieties are near at hand is to cut a blossoming branch from another variety and place it among the branches of one of the trees, insects will then visit the blossom and carry the pollen to the flowers which need it. Next planting season another variety should be planted nearby.

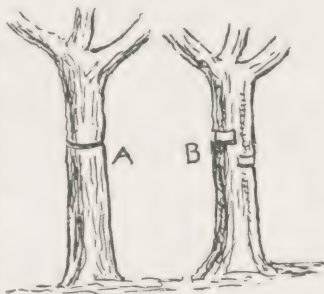
The more common reason is that the trees are making too much wood growth to form fruit bud and the best way to encourage fruiting in this case is by bark ringing.

Bark ringing checks the flow of sap and helps the tree to form a much larger number of fruit buds which next year, unless there is a late frost will form fruit.

Bark Ringing

With a sharp knife a thin strip of bark is cut right out round the stem of the tree, the strip to be about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide and deep enough to reach the wood.

Another method is to cut two half circles of bark about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, from opposite sides of the trunk of the tree, one half circle being about $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. higher up the stem than the other. By doing this the trees are almost certain to begin to yield freely and eating varieties will be much more highly coloured and attractive.



A complete ring at A or two half rings as at B on fruit trees

If it is possible to obtain the necessary manure a few fork fulls placed round the base of blackberries will improve the fruit. Among gardeners this is known as mulching.



No Entrance Fee
Closing Date: May 31st

The first of our monthly PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITIONS

ANIMALS — FLOWERS — FIGURES

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Two sections—Senior and Junior. The entries for the May Contest must be of Animals, Flowers or Figures—so you have a wide range of good subjects from which to choose.

RULES AND PRIZES

In the Open Section a 1st Prize of a Guinea Swan Fountain Pen and a 2nd Prize of 10/- . In the Junior Section (those under 16) the 1st Prize is a Fountain Pen value 10/- and the 2nd Prize 7/6. Each print must bear the competitor's full name and address, and his age, if under 16 years. Entries should be addressed Amateur Photographic Competition,

Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, and must arrive not later than May 31st. The Editor reserves the right to publish any entries he wishes in Hobbies Weekly. No competitor to take more than one prize during the season. If a stamped addressed envelope is sent with the entries every endeavour will be made to return them, except the prize-winning ones.



CHOOSING A CAMERA (Concluded)

IN our previous article we spoke of the usual type of camera. Now we can consider the new type of recent development, which takes quite tiny pictures with excellent detail.

During the last few years there has come into the camera world a pattern constructed on rather different lines to those of former times. The name by which this type is known is 'precision' camera. That word exactly fits both the manner by which they are made and also the completed article. Every part is an example of mathematical precision working to a very fine degree of accuracy and consequently very dependable.

The public from the very first appearance of these cameras became intensely interested in them and, despite the high cost, have made them the most popular, all those folks who can afford £25 or more select one or other of the makes of this type. As a matter of fact there are several makes now such as the Leica, Contax, Rolleflex, etc. They cover 'miniature' photography, because the films used are much smaller and as many as 36 exposures can be made on one spool.

Efficiency

To describe all the details of these cameras would take up too much time and space, suffice it to say that there will be found in almost all of the makes everything that is wanted and each part is the last word in efficiency; the lens can be one that works at as big an aperture as F/1.5, or F/2.2 or F/3.5 according to the class of work for which it is wanted and also according to the money one can afford, the shutters work with wonderful accuracy at speeds from 1/20th to 1/500th of a second. These are the cameras which have become the recognised apparatus for Pressmen and others who live with their cameras, are never without them and want them for all sorts of subjects.

Now some of you may be asking why should we go in for a film camera? Why not one which takes plates? Well, if you do not mind the extra weight to carry, there is no reason why you should not use them. There are some very excellent plate cameras made, which have most of the latest improvements so far as lenses, shutters, view and range finders and the other necessary parts. What is worth some consideration too, they are made so that they are very compact and light.

Many pressmen use plates with the reflex type which enables them to see the image full size on a focussing screen up to making the exposure.

There are also makes which are adapted to take film packs. These are packs of cut films arranged the same way as a pack of cards and which fit into the adapter at the back of the camera. After the exposure is made, the film is passed to the back of the pack leaving the next one ready.

The conclusion which most of you who have read this article will no doubt come to is that any make of camera worthy of being called a camera is a capable piece of apparatus; this conclusion is certainly correct up to a point. Whether the one that you decide to go in for is going to cost 10/6, £1 is. od., £10, or £25 you can be assured that it is worth the price, for we are being given better value in cameras today than ever before.

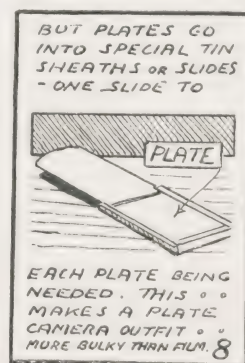
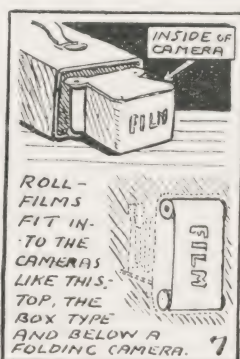
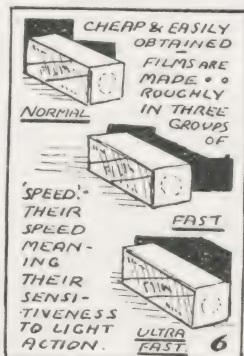
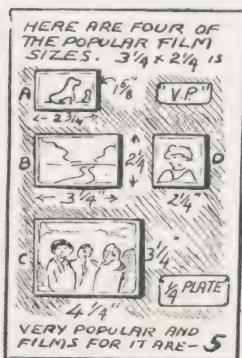
So if you are still at school and have not got a lot of pocket money and desire to take up this interesting hobby, buy one of the makes costing 10/6. It may only have two stops and only two or three 'times' on its shutter, but there is no reason why you should not do some very good work.

To the older readers who, perhaps, are out at business and have a little more cash to spare, buy one at one or two guineas. You will find it will give the opportunity to do all sorts of subjects

(Continued on page 138)

Our Feature Photo Strip

(To be Continued)





Satisfaction

There is a wonderful sense of satisfaction in a good job well done. The wood has been well chosen and carefully wrought—joints tight and the surface glass-papered to the feel of fine silk . . . You cannot—must not—risk spoiling it in the “finish.”

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This was taken with a small charge of
10 grains Johnson's Flash powder = 1d.
Developed with 1 Packet Johnson's M.Q. = 3d.

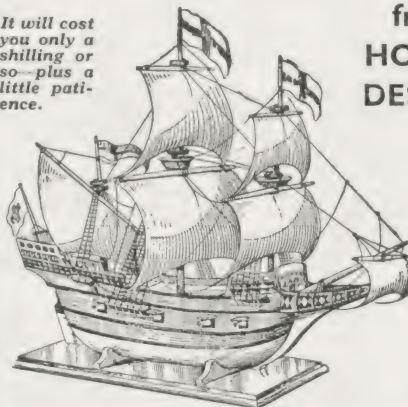
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Design No. S.D. 20

A Simple Fern Pot Holder

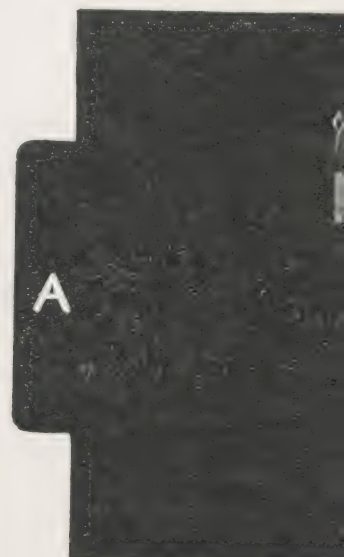
THE handy little fern holder shown here is made from the patterns provided. These are full size, and may be cut from satin walnut or whitewood. Get the grain running upward as indicated by the arrow.

Cut out the five parts with the patterns. The pattern remains with glasspaper. The parts are put together by means of the mortises and tenons temporarily and also test in place. The grain should run upward by the mortises at A which are indicated by the arrow.

Put the two sides on with the mortises at A. Then add the other two sides by means of the mortises at A. Join all the parts together and finish the holder. Give it a coat of paint.

If preferred, a lining can be put in. These pieces can be of 1/16 in. thick. The four required, two will be 2 1/2 ins. which will allow them to fit snugly in the corners.

If there is any sign of gaping, a good plan is to run a long thin nail through the small hole has been drilled for the lining.



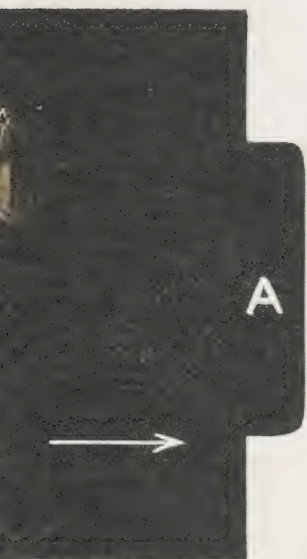


pot
made
ed.
ted down to 3/16in. wood.
are both equally suitable.
is in each part, as shown by

h the fretsaw, clean off the
aper, then fit the four sides
halving joints. Test them
place the floor. This is held
project through the sides.
the tenon to the base, then
eans of the long slots. Glue
ish off by staining the whole
olish with a brush.

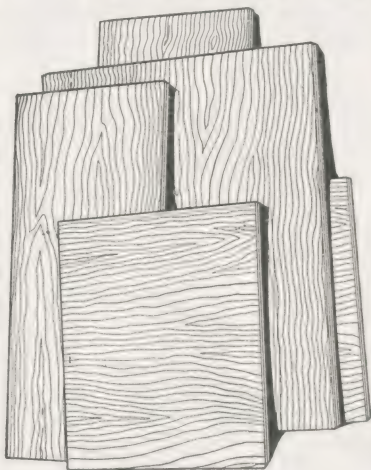
be given the fretted sides.
n, plywood 2½ins. high. Of
be 2¾ins. and the other two
to bed comfortably at the

g in the open halving joints,
thin fret nail through after a
or it. Glue is added in any



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	30 in. x 48 in. (10 sq. ft.)	...	"	3/6
	30 in. x 24 in. (5 sq. ft.)	...	"	1/9
	30 in. x 12 in. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.)	...	"	11d.

Special sizes at 5d. per sq. ft.

POSTAGE 30 in. x 12 in. panels—2 for 6d.; 3 for 7d.; 10 for 1/-; Larger panels carriage forward.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	60 in. x 48 in. (20 sq. ft.)	...	Price	8/-
	30 in. x 48 in. (10 sq. ft.)	...	"	4/3
	30 in. x 24 in. (5 sq. ft.)	...	"	2/2
	30 in. x 12 in. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.)	...	"	1/1

Special sizes at 6d. per sq. ft.

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$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	60 in. x 48 in. (20 sq. ft.)	...	Price	10/6
	30 in. x 48 in. (10 sq. ft.)	...	"	5/6
	30 in. x 24 in. (5 sq. ft.)	...	"	2/9
	30 in. x 12 in. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.)	...	"	1/5

Special sizes at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. ft.

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$\frac{5}{8}$ in.	60 in. x 48 in. (20 sq. ft.)	...	Price	14/6
	30 in. x 24 in. (5 sq. ft.)	...	"	3/9
	24 in. x 24 in. (4 sq. ft.)	...	"	3/-
	18 in. x 18 in. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.)	...	"	1/9
	24 in. x 12 in. (2 sq. ft.)	...	"	1/6

Special sizes at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. ft.

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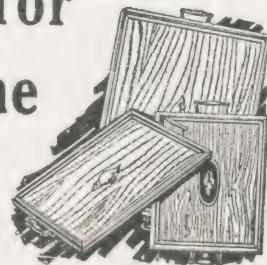
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	60 in. x 48 in. (20 sq. ft.)	...	Price	17/6
	30 in. x 24 in. (5 sq. ft.)	...	"	4/6
	24 in. x 24 in. (4 sq. ft.)	...	"	3/8
	18 in. x 18 in. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.)	...	"	2/1
	24 in. x 12 in. (2 sq. ft.)	...	"	1/10

Special sizes at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. ft.

POSTAGE 18 in. x 18 in. and 24 in. x 12 in. panels—1 for 8d.; 3 for 1/-; Larger panels carriage forward.

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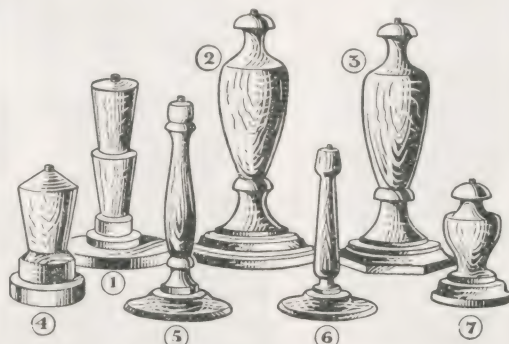


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No. 2. Beech, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. tall.	2/6	No. 5. Oak, 10ins. tall.	1/3
No. 3. Oak (weighted base), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. tall.	3/3	No. 6. Beech, 8ins. tall.	9d.
		No. 7. Beech, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. tall.	1/9

Postage is extra to all prices

Hobbies Ltd., Dereham and Branches

EASILY-MADE WINDOW BOXES

FOR the town or city dweller, and those who live in flats, the next best thing to a strip of garden is the window-box filled with brightly coloured flowers.

It is surprising what pleasure can be got out of one of these boxes, such as the changing of the plants from time to time; the attention to them as they grow and the keeping down of small weeds that are bound to spring up, all helping to give pleasure to the enthusiastic gardener. A well-made and nicely painted window-box may alter the appearance of many a drab-fronted house, and brighten up windows which perhaps overlook a dreary expanse of backyard or blank wall.

Decorative Designs

A tastefully decorated window-box is by no means difficult to make, and any home-worker with a saw and hammer, a few pieces of moulding and some nails can soon make one.

There is, perhaps, more in the actual designing of a good window box than one would think, and it should be possible at times to design a box that would be in harmony with the window in which it is to be placed.

It must be said at the outset in talking of design,

The construction of the box itself, before any added detail is put upon it, is simple, and almost the same for each design given.

It is not feasible to give actual sizes here, as the widths of windows differ so much, and the worker is called upon to take his own measurements direct from the window opening and allow the height of the box to be proportionate to this.

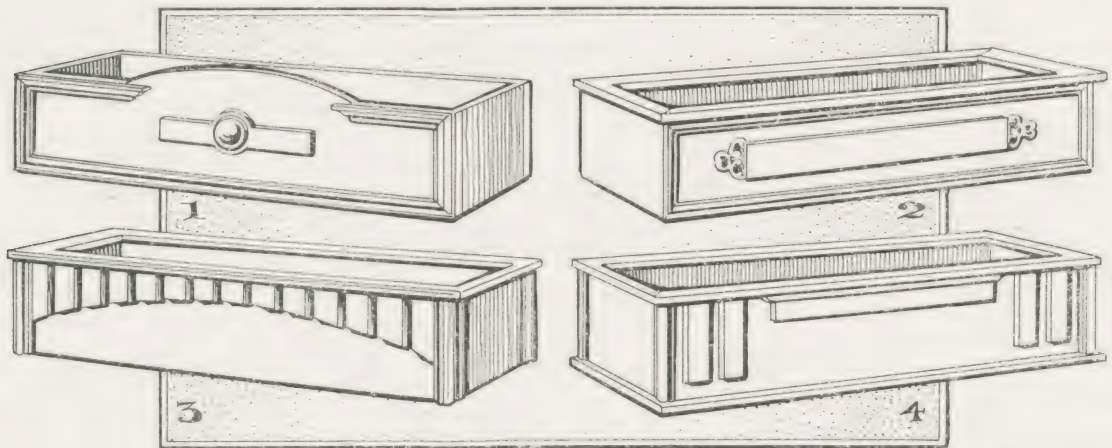
Suitable Wood

Wood about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick will be suitable, and although some may prefer to use a hard wood, it has been found that deal is perhaps preferable as it is easily worked and when thoroughly painted answers its purpose in every case.

At Fig. 1 is given the general make-up of the box, and it will be seen from this illustration that there are two ends to which the front and back are nailed.

No Glue

No glue should be used, but thick red lead paint could be wiped on to the end grain of the pieces before the nails are driven in. Around the top edge of three of the examples shown, there are border strips mitred at the corners and nailed securely, while that one marked No. 1, has just



that no box should be over elaborated with many and small pieces stuck on in a meaningless manner. A window-box is generally seen from a fair distance, and any great amount of detail therefore, which is put upon it is lost.

Boldness is the keynote, with due attention to plain spaces which so greatly help to attract attention to what little detail is added.

Some Examples

A glance at the four examples given on this page will show exactly what is meant, and, later in this article it is intended to describe each of the designs given in relation to the particular window for which they are most suited.

the plain edges of the box showing with a raised shaped front.

For the floors of the boxes, it is general to have these extend about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. beyond the ends and front as in the example No. 4, but perhaps a more satisfactory way would be to let them in so that they fit in between the front back and ends, and are thus nailed through.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the sketch are done this way. For covering up and hiding the end grain at the corners of the boxes, no better method could be found than by nailing up the edges, lengths of Hobbies No. 300 corner moulding as given in the enlarged detail in the circle in Fig. 1.

This moulding can be fixed with small sprigs

or wire nails and is obtainable at 3d. per foot.

When the box is thus far completed it should be upended and a number of drainage holes bored with brace and bit in the bottom. Also nailed to the bottom are two wedge-shaped fillets of wood for the purpose of bringing the box to stand level when placed on the window sill. Fig. 2 shows the box bottom upwards with the two items mentioned before completed.

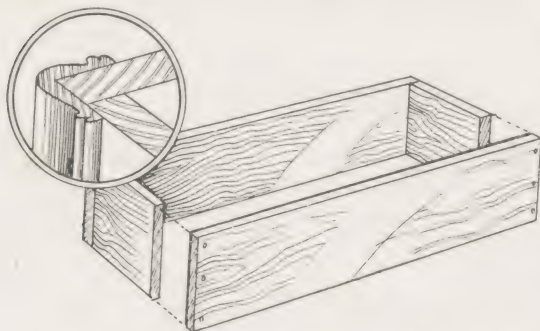


Fig. 1—Construction of a box with detail of corner

The inside of the box, like the outside, should be painted two coats of good quality oil paint, or it may be coated inside with creosote, this preservative being put on some time before the earth and plants are put in.

Suggested Decorations

Now, a word or two dealing with the character and suitability of the four designs given. No. 1 consists of just a plain box with shaped front cut with the fretsaw to a gentle curve.

Around the front is mitred some pieces of Hobbies No. 17 moulding, the mitred and returned ends at the curved portion being finished as shown in the circled detail in Fig. 2. This "profile" cutting can easily be carried out with the fretsaw.

A plain oblong panel overlay of say $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick wood is suggested for the front with one of Hobbies "button" overlays pinned in the middle.

The box shown as No. 2 is flat in character, and would suit a wide window. It has an overhanging mitred top with No. 17 moulding mitred

round on the four edges. A long panel overlay forms the only adornment necessary with just two ends added of simple frets.

In No. 3 another note is struck in design, and if the house for which this box is being made has a "dentil" course anywhere in its construction, then this No. 3 suggestion would suit the case ideally. A plain box again, with overhanging top ledge and the floor set in between sides and ends makes for a clean front appearance.

Corner Covers

The corners are finished with the special corner moulding and the shaped "dentils" along the front are cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wood and pinned on.

The curve to which they are designed must be neatly and carefully set out otherwise the appearance will be spoiled.

Little need be said about design No. 4. This would suit a really modern type of house,

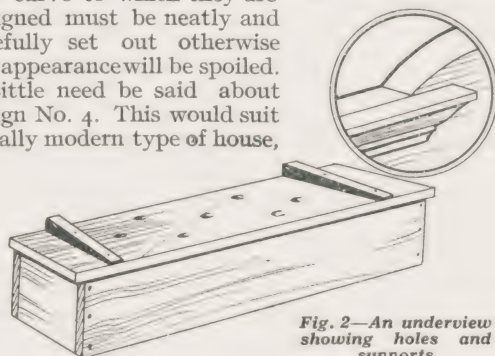


Fig. 2—An underview showing holes and supports

and beyond having a projecting top and floor has but little added ornament.

This ornament might consist of a plain strip of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood with a piece of quarter beading above all pinned on. The upright panels at the ends are just cut and spaced out properly and pinned on.

Sketch Supplied

If any of our workers desire help in the setting out of one of these boxes to suit their own particular case, the Editor will be pleased to help and in the preparation of a sketch with measurements for the nominal charge of 3d. with stamped and addressed envelope enclosed with their particulars of requirements.

Dovetail Joints—(Continued from opposite page)

wood in the vice so it projects well above the bench top.

Draw carefully down to the line and on the waste wood side and with a chisel slightly smaller than the narrow end cut down to the gauge line.

A dovetail is considered a perfect fit if it slides in tightly under hand pressure, by the way. It is wrong to hammer the joint in.

Single Dovetail

The detail at Fig. 5 shows this joint and you will see from the diagram that it is only different from the lapped dovetail in that the dovetail is the whole thickness of the wood.

The marking out is the same, except that when marking the socket it is necessary to gauge the

whole thickness of the dovetail. You will find this a useful type of joint in frame construction.

Fig. 6 shows a joint the reverse of that described before. It is very strong and in some uses more rigid than the other form. When making this, mark and cut the socket first and then from that mark and cut the dovetail.

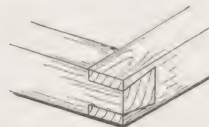


Fig. 6—A reverse end joint

So far we have discussed simple dovetail joints, such as are used in ordinary construction, but the more complicated type—the stopped dovetail—such as is used in drawer construction will follow in the next article.

(To be Continued)



The AMATEUR CARPENTER

How to cut good Dovetail Joints

WE have already described mortise and tenon joints and if you notice that type of joint is very strong, but it can be brought apart by pulling both pieces in opposite directions. If they were pulled sideways however, they did not move.

Now the dovetail joint is just the opposite. If both parts are pulled away from one another they will remain jointed together. But if pulled sideways they come apart. You see that the type of joint chosen depends on the work it has to do.

Fig. 1 shows a dovetail joint and from this you can see how the name is derived from the shape of the joint. Plane a piece of wood 12ins. by 2½ins. by ¾in. and make the joint according to this description as an example of the work.

Half Lapped Joint

On this piece of wood mark off two pieces 5ins. and 6ins. long with waste wood in the middle. Draw a pencil line across the face side half way along "B" and a pencil line 2½ins. (that is the wood's width) from the end of "A." Fig. 2.

The slope of a dovetail usually varies with the wood in use and the use it is being put to but a good one to adopt is 1 : 8. That means that we shall have to measure in 5/16in. in our length of 2½ins.

In order to give the saw a start, it is usual to mark in ⅜in. at the top and allow for that at the bottom of the dovetail.

Drawing the Cutting Lines

In our particular case we have a dovetail 2½in. long, we mark in ⅜in. at the top with a slope of 1 : 8 we must mark in 5/16in. × ⅜in. ÷ 7/16in. at the bottom. This is illustrated in Fig. 3.

Draw these lines in with pencil at first on both sides and then finally go over where necessary with a cut line (these are shown heavier in the illustration).

Now set your gauge to half the wood's thickness and mark round the dovetail which should now appear as in Fig. 1. It is necessary to cut the dovetail before we can proceed any further with the marking out.

A Vertical Saw

When sawing wood a rule to be remembered is that the saw is always held in a vertical position. When sawing the sloping sides of a dovetail it is wrong to fix the wood upright in the vice and hold the saw over and saw on a slope.

Fix the wood in a position so the line you are sawing to is vertical. You next have to saw down the gauge line, which is done by fixing the wood vertically in the vice and sawing carefully with a tenon saw.

The final cuts are across the edges and the underside. These are done in the vice and sawing board respectively. Take care to cut square and on the waste wood else you will have uneven shoulders. Now that the waste wood is cut away, you have a dovetail half the thickness of the wood.

Marking the Socket

Next you mark out the socket for the dovetail to fit into. Fix "A" over "B" as is shown in Fig. 4, and mark round with a cutting knife. Then, with a square, produce these lines down as shown and gauge (this is set from previous use) between them. When cutting the socket fix the

(Continued foot of previous page)

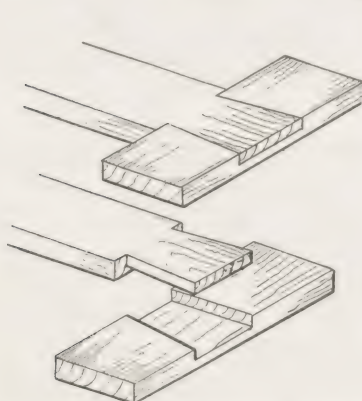


Fig. 1—The completed dovetail—showing the two portions

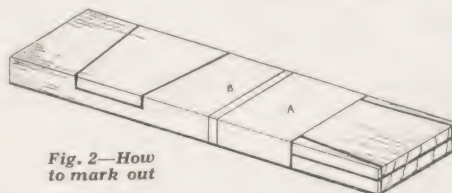


Fig. 2—How to mark out



Fig. 3—The end marking

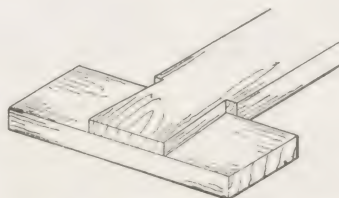


Fig. 4—Ensuring a good fit

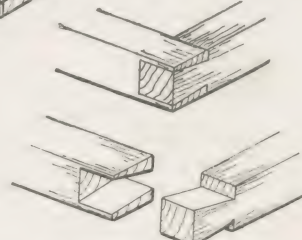


Fig. 5—An end wood joint

PLANT PROPS IN WOOD

BLACK and white flower supports set among growing plants look most decidedly smart and effective, for black and white goes well with pink, blue, yellow or red, and shows up the beauty of the flowers.

To make these attractive props all the materials required are a sheet of black xylonite, which you can obtain from Hobbies; wooden plant sticks made from 3/16in. dowelling; white enamel and a fine brush; a few tiny nails and a large pair of scissors.

Before working out the design, cut off a piece of xylonite bigger than the pattern—do this by scoring a line deeply with a penknife on the xylonite, and break it off, then put the piece in a bowl of hot water and leave it there. This is to soften it and make it easy to cut, so that you get a sharp edge.

Leave it for about half an hour, then take it out and dry it, and trace down the design.

Do this by rubbing the back of the tracing paper over with white chalk, and smoothing it down flatly with a paper knife. Blow off any surplus chalk, then place the design over the xylonite and trace down with a pointed pencil.

Cut carefully round the outline with the scissors, and should any rough edges appear, rub over these with fine glasspaper, taking care not to scratch the polished black surface.

To get a nice round edge, or curves, wrap a piece of the glasspaper round a match stick or pencil, and rub where required. Small holes can be pierced with a fretwork drill.

The shape prepared, decide where to put two of the tiny nails which will hold it to the wooden stick, and then make the small holes in readiness.

If some, or all of the white tracing lines have vanished while cutting round the outline, re-trace them inside. Then, after stirring the enamel, take up a little in the brush and shape it to a fine point on a piece of spare paper, and go over the white chalk lines, and fill in any of the more solid parts. Take care not to have the brush too full or the lines will run.

If they have not come out white enough in the first instance, they can always be painted over again afterwards when the first coat is dry.

Finally nail on the wooden supports, and where

the nail heads show, paint them over black or white as the case may be.

The three designs illustrated are quite easy to do. The dovecot on top is straightforward, white lines on black, and the opening painted solid white.

The flower on the right is just a plain disc of xylonite. Make a small hole in the middle to hold the point of a compass to indicate the two circles. Pencil, in this case, will show just enough to cut round the outline.

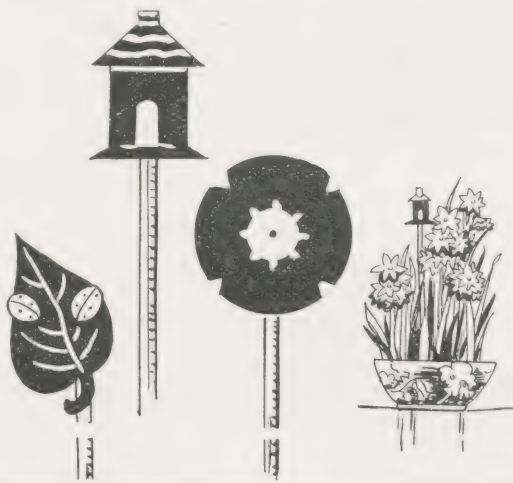
Incidentally the small hole in the middle can be used afterwards for the nail to hold the flower to the support.

Cut out four nicks at equal distances for the petals, and paint the centre white.

The black leaf with white veins has two lucky ladybirds on either side, and looks most decorative, the ladybirds in this case are put in with scarlet enamel, and when dry, the small black spots are added, and a line down the middle of each.

All sorts of original and amusing designs can be cut out of the xylonite and finished either with plain white enamel, or other colours.

White ivorine can also be used, and this is handled in the same manner as the black xylonite. Both are obtainable in sheets measuring 12ins. by 6ins. ivorine costing 1/6 and xylonite 1/3.



Photography—(Continued from page 130)

when on your holidays—including interiors and moving objects.

To those who intend to devote time and propose to make a study of photography, or are about to take a cruise or extended journey perhaps to the colonies or on the continent, do not hesitate to pay a fair price of say £10 or £15. This will buy a high-class instrument and one which will not let you down.

It will undoubtedly pay you, in fact it can be a source of revenue. For there is always a demand

for interesting and topical pictures and, after a time, your success may enable you to invest in one costing a much higher price still, giving you the privilege of taking subjects which would be quite impossible with the cheaper type.

Finally, let us give intending purchasers three pieces of sound advice. First: Get one or two illustrated catalogues and note the particular one you would like. Secondly: go to a dealer and have it explained. Thirdly: study every part thoroughly at home before using it.



Scout Notes and News!



What to Look For

ONE of the busiest months of the year is May for the naturalist. Insect life is at its height and in consequence many insect feeding birds will have come from abroad, Swallows, Fly-catchers, etc., the last to come over being the Swifts and they are the first to go.

Ponds will be teeming with life and small boy's with "Tiddler Jars" will be a common sight; Tadpoles will be losing their tails in their evolution into frogs while on the other hand Newt Tadpoles grow fine tails to enable them to swim better.

Some of our most beautiful Butterflies will be on the wing, Peacocks, Heaths, Painted Ladies to name but a few, while in the flower world Gorse, Buttercups and Bluebells may be seen and admired. Scouts should not be numbered among the many thoughtless people who bring loads of Bluebells away from the Country every week-end and so despoiling the countryside.

Trees will begin to blossom, Bees will swarm and Mayfly and Glow worms also appear; to those of you who have found nests there will be the interest of watching the young birds start their life. Altogether a most interesting month so put the OUT in SCOUTing with a vengeance.

Certificates of Merit

ANY inexpensive and excellent means of stimulating interest in various phases of Scout work is to award a certificate of merit. These can be drawn up by the Troop artist or I am sure that if there is a demand for them the Editor would be pleased to think out a suitable design with a Scouty frame.

Not only would they encourage Scouts in their Troop work but would also supply an incentive for more effort in spare time hobbies as special awards could be given at the Troops' annual exhibition.

We have one in our den signed by Prince Henry and is one of our most valued possessions. A suitable signature would add greatly to the value of the award.

Camp Sites

NO time should be lost in fixing up your camp sites for this Summer whether you are arranging a troop or patrol camp, there is such a run on suitable sites that it is imperative that yours should be booked immediately if you have not done so.

View your site in the worst possible weather and then you will know what to expect under such conditions should you be unfortunate enough to

experience them; wood and water should be close at hand and permission should be sought to use same while an analysis of the water is very necessary if you are at all doubtful of the supply.

The site should be reasonably near shops for supplies, and trees and rushes should be avoided and avoid old camping places as they are likely to prove unhealthy; the best possible site is on grass at the top of a gentle slope near a stream which has not been fouled higher up and more or less private.

Having found such a site thank your lucky stars and what is more important, thank the owner before you leave and assure him that everything is being left in apple-pie order.

For Camp Funds

I HAVE just come across a note in my notebook about the making of Bath Salts which may be of interest to readers. The ingredients are as follows: 6lbs. Carbonate of Soda Crystals, 20 drops of Sandalwood oil, 2 tablespoonfuls of Oil of Lavender and a little strong cold tea.

The method is to add the oil to the crystals and then colour them with the cold tea and perfume slowly with the oil of Lavender. Packed into attractive bottles and you have a very easy and inexpensive way of adding to your funds, these being easy to sell at a reasonable profit.

Rovers and Air Raid Precautions

ONCE again I refer to this most important service job for Rovers and hope that many Crews will offer their services in some capacity for the local Air Raid Precaution Scheme.

One of the most interesting and useful is to train as an emergency fireman and the order of drill as laid down by the Home Office is most interesting. A complete course consists of up to 60 hours' training and includes a practical knowledge of all fire appliances.

To my mind Rovers make excellent material on which to base a local scheme of this sort as they are already trained in many ways. Now you R.S.L.'s, see the Captain of your local fire brigade about it!

Competition

HERE is a simple competition which should appeal to all Scout readers. Send in on a post card what you consider are six of the most useful uses of the Scout Stave. Mark your entries "Scout Competition," Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk and send them in by May 14th.

Prizes will be awarded to the efforts which in the Judges' opinion give the six best collective uses, in the event of a tie neatness will count. **The Skipper**



FUN AND PUZZLE



A GOOD ONE !

"What were you driving at fifty miles an hour for?" demanded the speed cop.

The fair motorist smiled sweetly. "Oh, my brakes were not working right," she replied, "so I was hurrying home to avoid an accident."



WHAT'S WRONG ?

Banns in Church have to be put up for an ordinary wedding for three successive Sundays. What is wrong with the following story? An engaged couple wishing to get married, called on the Vicar and asked him to put up the banns on the Sundays, August 1st, 8th and 15th, 1937, and asked that they should be married at 2 p.m. on Monday the 16th. The Vicar looked at his diary and said "I will put up the banns for the three Sundays, but would Tuesday do for the wedding as I see I have another wedding at 12 and a funeral at 1, so that I cannot manage your wedding at 2 p.m. If you cannot see the error turn to column 3 for the solution."

WHO ARE THEY ?

Go up to a pal and say "Have you ever heard of the Mum twins?"
"The Mum twins!" he'll say.
"Who are they?"
"Oh, Maximum and Minimum."

When is the sea like a horn?

When it's sounded.

What's the highest island in the world?

The Isle of Skye.

Why is a beehive like a spectator?

Because it's a bee-holder (beholder).

What grows less "tired" the more it works?

A motor car wheel.

NOT QUITE !

Shore attendant: "Hi, bathing's not allowed after eight o'clock here."

Flapper in water: "I'm not bathing, I'm drowning."

Why is the alphabet like a mail train?

Because it contains letters.

What is the difference between a sailor and a broken watch?

One goes to sea and the other ceases to go.

Why is a spider like a good letter-writer?

Because he drops a line at every post.

WORK THIS OUT !

THIS is a very old puzzle, but it is good. A farm labourer was taking home a dog, a goose and a sack of corn. He had to cross a river and the only boat available was a broken-down article that could not carry both him and all his possessions. As a matter of fact, it would not take more than one of the three things in addition to himself. Here was a dilemma, for if he left the dog on the bank with the goose, it would be "goodbye" to the goose and if he left the goose with the corn, there would be little left of the latter. The man stood for a while in thought; then he set about taking his things over the river and managed the job quite successfully. How did he do it? Try and work it out and then turn to Col. 3 for the correct solution.

A NEW JOB

"Are you a clock-watcher?" the employer asked a man applying for work.

"No, I don't like inside work," replied the applicant, calmly, "I'm a whistle-listener."

Solution to Last Week's Photographic Crossword

	L	E	N	S		D	A	B	
S	O	I	L	E		O	R		R
T	G	A	L	E		A	C	O	
O	H	Y	P	O		M	A	M	
P	A	T	E		D	R	M	I	
S	L		X		I	R	E	D	
B	K				S	H	O	R	E
F	U	R	O	R		H	O	A	
I	M		D	A		P	M		I
L			A	N	G	L	E		I
M	A	C	K	L	E		T	A	N
K									K

POLITENESS

Teacher (to new boy): "What's your name, my little fellow?"

New boy: "'Erbert 'Arris."

Teacher: "Always say 'sir' when you are speaking to a master. It's more polite."

New Boy (apologetically): "Sir 'Erbert 'Arris."

When is a boy not a boy?

When he is a little cross.

NOT WORTH IT

A man had just insured his house and furniture against fire. As he signed his name he turned to the insurance agent and asked: "What would I get if my house was burnt out to-night?"

"Oh," replied the agent, "I should say about ten years."



Why is a blind man like a water-dip?

Because he is generally led (lead).

Why did the sunbeam?

Because it heard the wind whistle.

Why is a collier the most degraded of men?

Because his work is only fit to be burned.

SOLUTIONS

Did you get the things across the river? If not, here's how. The farmer went across the river with the goose, leaving the dog and the corn. The goose was landed and he set back across the river. On the second journey over, he took the dog and when he reached the farther shore he put the goose in the boat and rowed back. He now unshipped the goose on the commencing side of the river, put the corn in the boat and rowed across once more. The corn was placed with the dog, he rowed back with nothing and fetched the goose.

FORECASTING A FUNERAL !

The Vicar could not possibly know a fortnight or more ahead that he would have a funeral at one o'clock on Monday the 16th.

The EDITOR'S NOTES



EVERY reader—except perhaps the girls!—will be “tickled to death” at the opportunity of making the old-time locomotive shown on the first page. Full-size patterns and all necessary particulars are being provided this week, and the complete model is a realistic replica of “The Comet.” That loco was an advance on “The Rocket” but equally famous and a few details and comparisons may be interesting.

It was built in 1835 as a four-wheeled coupled engine with inside cylinders. It is notable as being one of the first to have fixed eccentrics for operating the valves and it is interesting to note that the application of this led to what is now called the Stephenson’s link motion. The driving wheels were 4ft. in diameter which are absurdly small against the 6ft. gins. of the “Coronation Scot” for instance. The “Cock o’ the North” with tender, weighs 220 tons; compare it with our little friend the “Comet,” which could only scale 8½ tons.

We must surely smile at the peculiar type and construction—with its wooden boiler tied up with iron bands, its strange firebox and footplate, etc., but we must remember that it is from beginnings such as these that modern locomotives have been evolved. In the “Comet” days, too, there was great opposition to them running at all, profound arguments being brought forward—even in Parliament!—that the noise would frighten the cows in the country, whilst sparks from the engine would cause endless fires and destruction! Quaint isn’t it?

Our design has been prepared with as much realism as possible and I am sure you will agree that the model is an excellent replica. There is not too much fretsaw cutting to worry anyone, and the straightforward colouring with bright poster paint or the flat Crusoe paints at 2½d. a tin can be undertaken with confidence. In this matter of colouring and finishing, too, I have arranged a special Colour Chart with which is sent a picture of the actual engine. You can thus colour your model off correctly, and even add the further detail shown. This chart and photographic print will be sent to any reader who forwards me 3d. in stamps.

ANOTHER interesting matter in this issue to which I

want to call your attention is the first announcement of the Photographic Competitions. These will be running each month and I want everyone with a camera to enter them. The subjects are varied to give you all a chance, and the helpful articles on Photography will provide knowledge and added interest.

NO doubt you are all awaiting the result of that popular Picture Puzzle Competition which closed a little while ago. I hope to have the complete list of prizewinners in] time for next week, when a full announcement will be made.

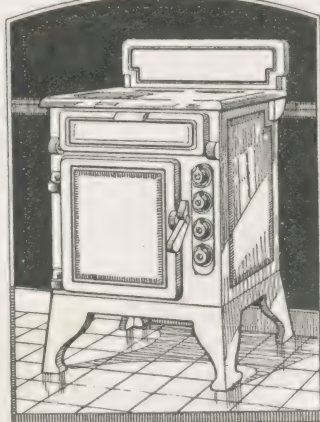
THERE was, I find, a slight error in one of the measurements given in the Trailer Caravan (April 16th issue) Cutting List, which must be pointed out. The central roof rafter was shown 3ins. thick, whereas it should have been ¾in. The mistake is really obvious and I don’t think anyone would be led astray if they studied the detail drawings. But the point is mentioned just “in case.”

I HAVE just received an interesting little magazine published by the Reading Screen Society, whose Editor, R. Main, of 36 Lamerton Road, Lower Whitley, Reading, is a keen Hobbies Leaguer. It contains a dozen home-printed pages of film matters, stamps and books, and is the organ of the local Screen Society and Hobbies Club. The newly formed club is open to other readers in the district and I hope those living around will get in touch with the secretary, as above, for further details of membership.

DOLL'S KITCHEN FURNITURE

An Electric Cooker

Design Patterns Next Week



A NEW and sensible point was raised in the suggestion of hobby centres for retired workers at a recent Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the well known Rowntree firm at York. The idea arose, he said, from seeing handy work and exhibits of some of the older members of the staff. One had virtually refurnished his home with beautiful work and was recently offered 10 guineas for a piece of furniture.

The Editor

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid. Name and address are counted, but initials or groups, such as E.P.S. or £1/11/6 are accepted as one word. Postal Order and Stamps must accompany the order. They will be inserted in the earliest issue. To sell anything except fretwork goods or those shown in Hobbies Handbook. Orders can be sent either to Hobbies Weekly, Advertisement Dept. 30/32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, or Dereham, Norfolk.

BRAND New Cabinet Maker's 4in. Precision Planing Machines, £4. Motorised, £7. Electric Motors; Paint Spray Plants; Drilling Machines, etc.—John H. Steel, Bingley.

BUILDING A MODEL POWER BOAT? We supply a steam engine unit, complete with propeller and shaft for only 10/6, post 6d. Suitable for boats up to 30ins. long.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

LONELY? Then write Secy., U.C.C., 16BB. Cambridge Street, London, S.W.1. Genuine. Established 1905.

YOU DO BETTER WORK WITH A BENCH. We have them from 24/-. Write for particulars.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

HOW TO STOP SMOKING.—Genuine remedy, proved by testimonials.—Write, The Stanley Institute Ltd. (29W), 21, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

100 STAMPS, all different, free to approval applicants sending 2d. postage.—Errington Macquire (O), 51 Atkins Road, London, S.W.12.

LOW-WING MONOPLANE. Kit of parts for building a 3ft. 10in. wing span model with 14in. airscrew. It's a beauty! 19/6; post 6d.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

STAMP APPROVALS, ½d. upwards, half catalogue price.—Vectis Stamp Supply, Binstead, I.O.W.

50 STAMPS FREE. Approvals. 2d. stamp.—Paul, 43 Bramley Road, London, W.10.

MAKE YOUR OWN UKULELE, Mandolin, Guitar, etc. from Hobbies designs and materials. You'll be surprised how easy and cheap it is!—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

MOVIES AT HOME. How to make your own Cinema Projector. Particulars free.—Moviescope (H), Pear Tree Green, Doddinghurst, Essex.

GALLEONS. Send for our list of ships, aeroplanes and other models which can be made from Hobbies designs and materials.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

STAMPS EXCHANGED. Correspondence invited. Cheap approvals.—Burley, 21 Jardine Road, Aston, Birmingham.

BALSA WOOD for building model aeroplanes. Lowest prices for sound quality. Send for list. — Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

STAMPS, buy in packets, it's cheaper. 15 used Coronations, 2/6; 50 good British Colonials, 2/-; 12 Mint, new issues, 1/6. Satisfaction assured, cash with order.—Murfyn, 164 Uttoxeter Old Road, Derby.

GLUE. Hobbies glue is as good as 25 years' experience can make it. Sticks wood, china, leather, etc. In tubes 6d. and 2d.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.



The Popular H3 OUTFIT

Contains a 12in. handframe with saw, 1 dozen extra sawblades, fretwork drill with drill point, steel cutting table of new and improved design, cramp for table, 6in. rule, and a fretwork design with instructions. On attractive card.

3/6
Post 6d.

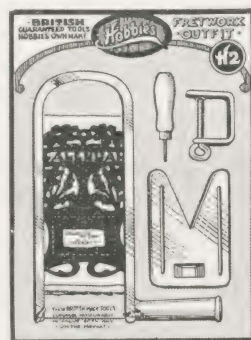
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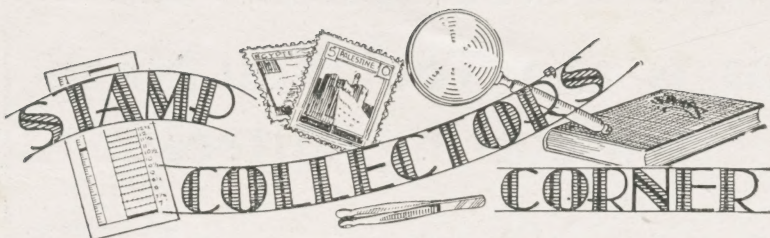
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Value made possible only by the huge quantities produced and sold. Contains a 12in. handframe with saw, 1 dozen extra sawblades, cutting table and cramp, fretwork drill, awl, design and instructions. On bright card.

2/6
Post 6d.



POINTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

FIRST of all let us deal with a reply that has been received to the request for information concerning the Egyptian Royal Wedding Stamp.

Mr. Martin of Cairo confirms the statement made that the Arabic inscription on either side of the King and Queen are their respective ciphers. Or at least that these are the names written, as it were, in full, but with the characters so grouped together as to make the result almost a monogram.

Since we are on the subject of Egypt, we may as well make certain comments now as later on. There is one thing about the stamp just mentioned which has caused general dissatisfaction among philatelists, and that is that Egypt issued so few. Moreover she issued them so badly.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, in their magazine have over a page devoted to this subject, and with acknowledgment to them, we will put the matter briefly.

The stamps in question were sold beforehand to various people who attempted to get rid of them on the day at a great profit to themselves. This occurred in connection with the Cotton Congress stamps and also the Telecommunication issue which was illustrated in these columns a little while ago.

Such things as this do great damage to the country concerned, since in these days, the income from philatelists is not to be despised, particularly from a country as popular as Egypt.

Moreover, the issue of the Royal Birthday stamp at £1E does not

make things any better, because such a value has little use postally, and the price is such that very few philatelists can manage to go to this figure, unless they are specialising in this country.

READERS will, of course, have noted that all the illustrations on these pages are backed with black and this is to throw up the outline of the stamp it also makes it look much more attractive.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich, realising this, have now brought out albums with black pages, either paper pages or card-board, and if required, they can be had with interleaves. They have these available for the Acme and the Paragon albums, and any reader who has one of these albums already, can purchase the black leaves for their present albums.

The writer has inspected these black pages (which are what is known as quadrille lined) and finds it is a very easy matter to mount stamps neatly. As the lines are not a series of squares, one has a chance of arranging stamps to the best advantage.

The curious thing is that this idea has never been thought of before.

QUITE probably some of our readers are collecting used English stamps, to give them to one of the hospitals or some such like institution, and it may be of interest to them to know of what use these are.

Well, these stamps can be sold for something like 10d. per pound. Now, please do not write and ask

how many stamps go to make up a pound, because we cannot tell you. Still, if a number of people collect then the number obtained is sufficient to make it worth while.

The stamps are, of course, sold abroad, and there they are made up into packets and sold, just as we sell foreign stamps.

Unfortunately this does not appear to be the only use to which such stamps are put, but the use we are going to mention now is an illegal one, for which the penalty is very high, and the risk very great.

In the papers the other day there was a case reported in which a man had used such stamps to put on to postal orders to increase their value.

He had removed the cancellation to make the stamp look as though it had not been used, but for his foolishness, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. His offence was such that he might have been sentenced to no less than fourteen years.

THE last note that we have space for this week is concerning the sale of the philatelic library that had been collected by the late Mr. F. A. Bellamy of Oxford. He had spent over £3,000 in getting this collection of literature dealing with the hobby, and had intended that it should go to Oxford University.

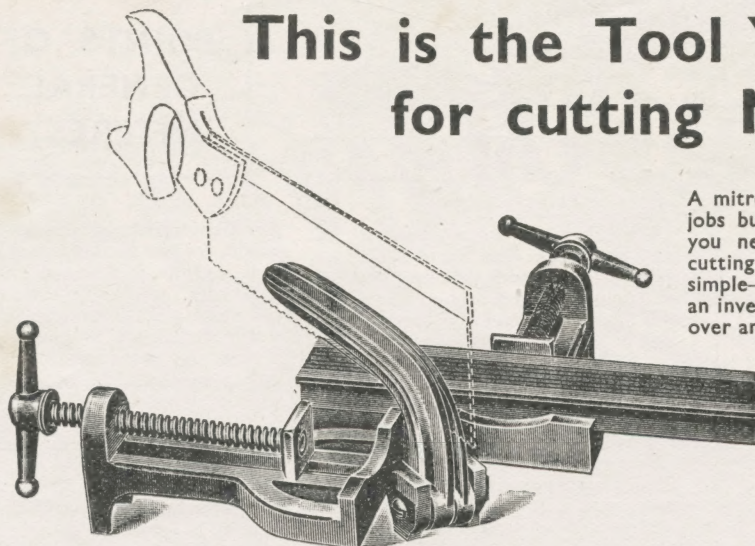
But mainly owing to the difficulty of properly storing and listing this, the University had to refuse it and it was sold, being purchased by Mr. A. H. Harris, who states that it will take twelve months to classify.



BINDING CASES FOR HOBBIES WEEKLY

IF you wish to bind your Hobbies there are two types of Binding Cases. One is in red linen with gold block name, and will hold a complete volume of 26 issues and index. The case is 1/6 (postage 2d.) The Azabook Binder holds

24 copies which you can fit into place yourself by means of wire staples supplied. The cost of this is 3/3 (postage 7d. extra). Both obtainable from Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk.



This is the Tool You Need for cutting Mitres !

A mitre block is all right for some jobs but to ensure a perfect mitre you need this combination mitre-cutting tool and corner cramp. So simple—nothing to go wrong. It is an investment that will pay for itself over and over again.

IN TWO SIZES

No. 1 Takes mouldings up to 4½ ins. wide. A wooden bed prevents damage to saw teeth. The saw guide is 7 ins. long.

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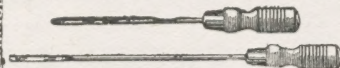
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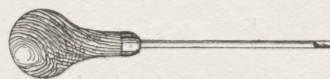
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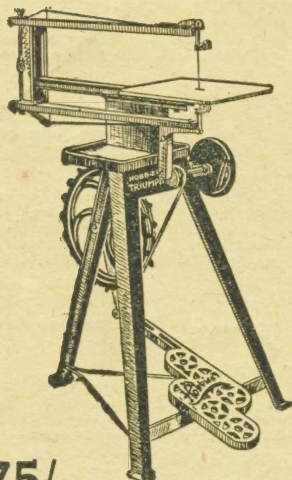
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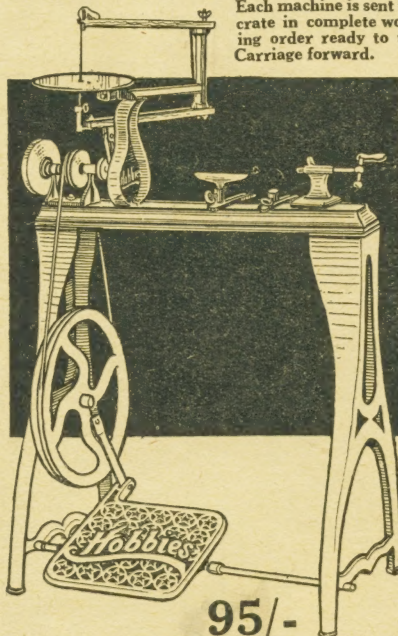


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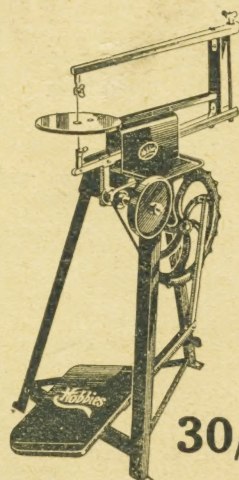
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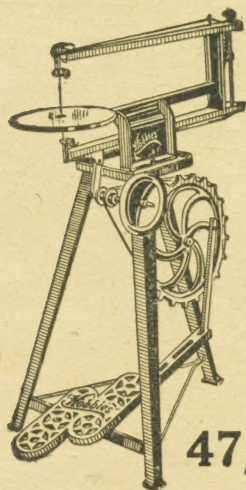
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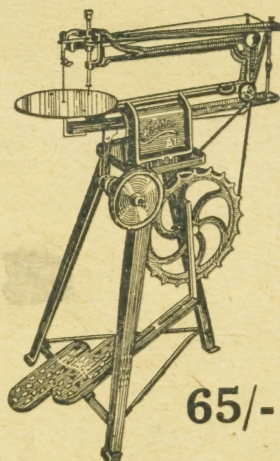
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